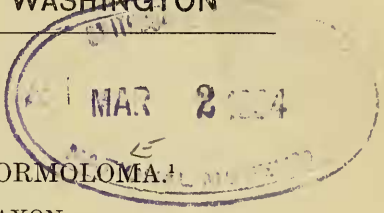


PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON



A SECOND SPECIES OF *ORMOLOMA*.

BY WILLIAM R. MAXON.

In describing<sup>2</sup> not long ago a new davallioid fern genus, *Ormoloma*, based upon *Saccoloma Imrayanum*, a rare but comparatively well-known plant of the Lesser Antilles and the Guianas, reference was made to a closely related form occurring in the mountains of Costa Rica and western Panama. This is described herewith and contrasted with the genotype species.

*Ormoloma Standleyi* Maxon, sp. nov.

Rhizoma tenue repens, paleis divaricatis brunneis majusculis praeditum. Folia subdisticha erecta plura, omnino glabra, stipitibus quadrangulatis tenuibus laminas pleurumque aequantibus; laminae oblongae, 1-pinnatae, apice acutae; pinnae subaequales alternae obliquae elongato-lanceolatae crenulatae, e basi petiolulata anguste cuneato-excavatae; sori solitarii terminales intramarginales; indusia transverse oblonga vel anguste lunata, basi lata affixa, marginis dentibus subrotundis herbaceis immutatis multo minorata.

Rhizome creeping, very slender (1-2 mm. thick), firm, castaneous, sparingly branched, densely paleaceous; scales divaricate, subpersistent, 2-2.5 mm. long, 0.5-1 mm. broad, pointed-oblong to deltoid-ovate and long-acuminate, firmly attached at emarginate base, entire, bright brown, sublathrate, the cells inflated, with yellowish outer walls. Fronds several, 0.5-2 cm. apart, subdistichous, erect, 20-40 cm. long, the stipes about equaling the blades, slender, quadrangular, castaneous, lustrous, naked, glabrous; blades simply pinnate, oblong, acute at apex, 10-25 cm. long, 4-9 cm. broad, the rachis similar to the stipe; pinnae 8-11 pairs, subequal (the terminal one conform, rarely lobed at base), alternate, oblique, distant, obliquely lance-attenuate, crenate, variable in length (mostly 3-7 cm.), 7-10 (13) mm. broad, not strongly inequilateral at the narrowly cuneate-excavate petiolulate base, the slender greenish costa medial, elevated beneath; veins barely evident beneath, very oblique, the basal ones 2 or 3 times forked, the others mostly once forked; sori intramarginal, terminal, transversely elongate (1-1.5 mm. long), solitary at base of marginal crenations, the oblong to narrowly lunate indusia parallel to the margin, affixed at broad base only, much smaller than the unaltered opposed marginal crenation; sporangia very numerous; spores triplanate, the annulus 10- or 11-articulate. Leaf tissue membrano-herbaceous, translucent, glabrous, dull light green above, paler beneath.

<sup>1</sup>Published by permission of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

<sup>2</sup>Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 46: 143-144. 1933.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 1,308,360, collected at Yerba Buena, northeast of San Isidro, Prov. Heredia, Costa Rica, altitude about 2,000 meters, in wet forest, February 22-28, 1926, by Paul C. Standley and Juvenal Valerio (no. 50039). Other specimens examined are as follows:

COSTA RICA: Navarrito, alt. 1,800 meters, *Lankester* 755. Mountains 5 miles south of Cartago, alt. 1,800 meters, on forest slope in rich humus, *Maxon* 514. Cerro de La Lajas, north of San Isidro, Prov. Heredia, alt. 2,000 meters or above, *Standley & Valerio* 51434. Without definite locality, *Cooper*.

PANAMA: Cordillera about Camp I, Holcomb's Trail (above El Boquete), Chiriquí, alt. 1,650-1,800 meters, *Killip* 5267.

The present species was long ago reported from Costa Rica by Baker<sup>3</sup> as *Davallia Imrayana*, on the basis of the Cooper specimen above cited, and is presumably the plant listed more recently by Christ<sup>4</sup> as *Saccoloma Imrayanum*. It is, in fact, closely related to *Ormoloma Imrayanum*, but differs consistently in several characters, which may be summarized as follows:

Stipes castaneous, sharply quadrangular, 1-1.3 mm. thick; pinnae 17-23, oblique, crenulate, 7-10 (13) mm. broad, not strongly inaequilateral at the narrowly cuneate-excavate base; sori 1-1.3 (1.5) mm. long ..... **O. Standleyi.**

Stipes atropurpureous, subangular, 1.5-2.5 mm. thick; pinnae 5-15, spreading or laxly ascending, crenate, 13-20 mm. broad, strongly inaequilateral at base, rounded above, excavate-cuneate below; sori averaging much larger, often 2 mm. long.

**O. Imrayanum.**

<sup>3</sup>Journ. Bot. Brit. & For. 25: 24. 1887.

<sup>4</sup>Bull. Herb. Boiss. II, 4: 1099. 1904.